


RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1952



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FOR THE
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RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
1952.

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR J. A. GILL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR L. A. RICHMOND.

Chairman of the Public Health and Planning Committee:

COUNCILLOR L. A. RICHMOND.

Chairman of the Housing Committee:

COUNCILLOR D. CHALMERS.

Chairman of the Water Committee:

COUNCILLOR J. A. GILL, J.P.

Members of the Public Health and Planning Committee:

COUNCILLOR	J. A. GILL, J.P. (<i>Ex-Officio</i>).
"	R. G. BELL
"	T. W. BRUCE
"	REV. H. CHAMPION
"	D. CHALMERS
"	G. B. DEACON
"	A. E. DIXON
"	REV. A. EDWARDS-BESWICK
"	J. GRICE
"	J. W. HINDLE
"	C. F. LISTER
"	H. LOWCOCK
"	J. G. PETTY
"	CAPT. T. F. POWELL, J.P.
"	L. RILEY
"	J. K. ROGERS
"	CAPT. W. M. STAVELEY
"	C. E. SUMMERSALL
"	A. THWAITES
"	H. R. WEBSTER
"	G. B. WOOD, J.P.
"	REV. W. H. WOODMASS
"	F. W. WHITEHOUSE

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. K. WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances (1920)
and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1920).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

W. T. BECKWITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1935)

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1936)

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

C. D. HUNTER, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I. (*Resigned June, 1952*)

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1945)

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1947)

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

N. W. KIRK, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I. (*Appointed July, 1952*)

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1952).

Clerical Staff:

P. FAULKNER.

J. CLAYTON.

B. MANN.

G. STEPHENSON (*Resigned September, 1952*).

F. LIGHT (*Resigned September, 1952*).

L. A. CULLEN.

Rodent Operative:

M. ATKINSON.

Assistant Rodent Operative:

B. CLARKE.

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1952.

This gives details of the vital statistics of your District and deals with the work of your Health Department during the year. Like the report for 1951, this also gives details of the work undertaken by the Divisional Medical Officer and his staff for the County Council as Local Health Authority. It therefore contains a reasonably complete picture of all the varied local authority health services which operate in the Rural District.

Your Sanitary Inspector has again kindly written the sections dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the area, water supplies, sewage disposal, housing, and the supervision of meat and other foods. I am indebted to him for help and advice on numerous occasions during the year.

The low standard of much of our rural housing presents a very real problem. Re-housing some of those in need of fresh accommodation is particularly difficult because of the high costs and consequent high rents of newly built Council houses. One cannot expect elderly people, who can live fairly comfortably in a cottage costing five shillings a week, to be able to maintain the same standards of nutrition and clothing when transferred to a modern house costing twenty-three shillings a week.

There is no easy answer to this conundrum, so far as I can see.

Once more I must express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk and other Officers, and to my colleagues on the clerical staff, for their unfailing kindness and help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. V. HEPPLER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics :

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1952)	14,310
Area (in acres)	124,861
Number of inhabited houses	3,812
Rateable value (1st April, 1953)	£89,472
Sum represented by a penny rate 1952-53	£356
Number of Parishes	40

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District is a large area consisting of the old Ripon Rural area together with the Pateley Bridge Rural District.

The former consists of low lying land around Ripon City, while the latter embraces the upper parts of Nidderdale together with the extensive surrounding tracts of high land. It contains the town of Pateley Bridge.

The whole area is agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Live Births :					Total		Male		Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	170	..	79	..	91
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	7
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	181	..	83	..	98
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population : 12.65. Adjusted birth rate 14.67.

Comparability Factor 1.16.

Still Births :					Total		Male		Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 26.88.

					Total		Male		Female
Deaths	..	..	..	..	168	..	89	..	79

Crude death rate per 1,000 population 11.74. Adjusted death rate 10.92.

Comparability Factor 0.93.

Maternal Mortality :

					Deaths		Rate per 1,000 total births	
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00	
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00	
					<hr/>		<hr/>	
					0	..	0.00	
					<hr/>		<hr/>	

Infantile Mortality :

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	—
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
					—		—		—
Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	—
					—		—		—

Infantile Mortality during first 4 weeks of life :

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	—
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
					—		—		—
Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	—
					—		—		—

Death rate of infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.52
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.88
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.**Births.**

The Registrar-General has again supplied a factor for making the birth rate comparable with standardised rates for other areas. The standardised birth rate of 14.67 is less than that for the previous year and lower than the rate of 15.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The crude death rate is standardised in a similar manner to the birth rate. The standardised death rate of 10.92 is higher than that for 1951, but compares favourably with a rate of 11.3 for the whole country.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused 55 deaths, of which 16 were due to coronary artery disease. Cancer and vascular lesions of the nervous system each caused 25 deaths, and bronchitis or pneumonia 15. 4 people died during the year from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Natural Increase of Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 13.

Infantile Mortality.

It is pleasing to report that only one child under 1 year of age died during 1952. This was a very small premature baby who lived for 3 days in hospital.

The infantile mortality rate of 5.5 per 1,000 live births compares favourably with a rate of 21.7 for 1951 and 27.6 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

1952 was the fourth consecutive year without a maternal death in the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

TABLE II.

					1952		
<i>Diseases</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	2	2	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	4	2	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	3	1	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	—	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	5	8	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	10	15	25
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	11	5	16
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	3	2	5
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	12	11	23
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	5	6	11
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	2	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	6	4	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	6	4	10
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	6	8	14
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	1	—	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals					89	79	168

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

TABLE III.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.s and great towns (inc. London)	160 smaller towns (Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adm. County	Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.
	Rates per 1,000 home population				
Births.					
Live births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	14.7
Still births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.35
	22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)	26.9
Deaths.					
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.37
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.35
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.25
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	2.72
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.20
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	12.15
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.48
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	0.00
Deaths.					
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	5.5
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and cause		Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D. (per 1,000 total births)	
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	61	0.09	1	0.00	
A116	{ Abortion with toxæmia ..	13	0.02			
	{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ..	147	0.21			
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09			
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	3		
A119	Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5		
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20			

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health serves Ripon Corporation in a similar capacity, and is the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Engineer and Cleansing Superintendent. There is a Deputy, and an additional Sanitary Inspector.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mortuary.

The Council provides a mortuary and post-mortem room at Pateley Bridge. 5 bodies were admitted during 1952. The average length of stay was one day.

By arrangement with Ripon Corporation the Council also has the use of the City Mortuary situated at Skellbank.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action was taken under this legislation during the year.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A.

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1952.

DIVISION No. 7.

Contents.

1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Medical Service.
4. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
5. Midwifery.
6. Health Visiting.
7. Home Nursing.
8. Vaccination and Immunisation.
9. Mental Health.
10. Home Helps.
11. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

1. GENERAL.

The Divisional area consists of the City of Ripon, an urban area with a population of 9,872, and the Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District, a large rural area with a population of 14,310 containing the town of Pateley Bridge. There has been very little unemployment in the Division during the year.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

D. G. E. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	}	Clinic doctors working on a sessional basis.
S. Burton, M.B., Ch.B.		

L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.	Paediatrician (Part-time from Regional Hospital Board).
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J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.	Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.	„
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H. Petty, F.R.C.S.	Orthopaedic Surgeon.	„
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R. Burns, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.	Oculist	„
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DENTAL OFFICER :—

M. Hattan, L.D.S.	(95% School Health).
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OTHER OFFICERS :—

Health Visitors/School Nurses	3
Health Visitors/School Nurses/T.B. Visitors	1
Home Nurse/Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	8
*Mental Health Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	1
*Mental Deficiency Home Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	1
*Venereal Diseases Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	..	1
*Speech Therapist	..	..	..	..	..	1
*Duly Authorised Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1

ADMINISTRATIVE :—

Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

OTHER :—

Home Helps (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Domestic Staff (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Total Divisional Staff	52
------------------------	----	----	----	----

* Services shared with other divisions.

3. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The service has had a full medical and nursing staff throughout the year, and routine and other examinations have been carried out as they became due.

The available accommodation and present overcrowding in many schools have caused great difficulty. In many instances it has proved impossible to carry out the requirements of the Education Act by conducting school medical inspections on the school premises. We have been forced to conduct some inspections at the Ripon Clinic and to hire accommodation for others. This state of affairs is most unsatisfactory to all concerned, but until the number of children in the schools decreases, or until more accommodation is provided, it will have to continue.

The orthopaedic exercises clinic was closed during the year on the retirement of the orthopaedic nurse, who has not yet been replaced. The Physiotherapy Department at the Ripon and District Hospital very kindly took over the children attending. It is hoped very much that it will prove possible to restart this most useful service.

Details of the work follow :—

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	322
Second age group	175
Third age group	189
Total	686

Number of other Periodic Inspections	—
--	---

Grand Total	686
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(b) Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	42
Number of Re-Inspections	354
Total	396

(c) Pupils found to require treatment.

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	7	105	112
Second Age Group	19	26	45
Third Age Group	17	32	49
Total (prescribed groups)	43	163	206
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	43	163	206

(d) Return of defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	24	—	—	—
5	Eyes (a) Vision	43	42	—	1
	(b) Squint	9	5	—	1
	(c) Other	3	—	—	—
6	Ears (a) Hearing	3	—	—	—
	(b) Otitis Media	5	1	—	—
	(c) Other	1	—	—	—
7	Nose or Throat	13	14	1	1
8	Speech	3	6	1	—
9	Cervical Glands	3	4	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation ..	8	12	—	—
11	Lungs	5	3	—	—
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia	—	2	—	—
	(b) Other	—	9	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture	7	—	—	—
	(b) Flat foot	12	—	2	—
	(c) Other	8	6	2	1
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy	3	1	—	—
	(b) Other	12	—	—	—
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development	—	—	—	—
	(b) Stability	1	—	—	—
16	Other	80	3	2	—

(e) **Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected in age groups.**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	322	302	93.78%	20	6.22%	—	—
Second Age Group	175	171	97.75%	4	2.25%	—	—
Third Age Group	189	182	96.30%	7	3.70%	—	—
Other Periodic Inspections	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Total ..	686	655	95.45%	31	4.55%	—	—

(f) **Infestation with Vermin.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons ..	7,425
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	126
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	<i>Nil</i>
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	<i>Nil</i>

(g) **Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.**

A daily minor ailment clinic is held at Ripon, and the Assistant School Medical Officer attends weekly clinics at Ripon, and at Pateley Bridge. Special Clinics are held periodically for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopaedic and Speech Defects. A Paediatric Clinic is also held monthly at Ripon. Ultra violet light treatment is available at Ripon. Child guidance cases are referred to the County Psychologist at Shipley. Advice on the management of children with abnormal heart conditions is obtained from a special cardiac clinic held in Harrogate. Close co-operation is maintained with general practitioners.

TABLE OF TREATMENT GIVEN.

Group 1.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see (f)).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
(ii) Body	2	<i>Nil</i>
Scabies	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Impetigo	20	<i>Nil</i>
Other skin diseases	23	<i>Nil</i>
Total	45	<i>Nil</i>

Group 2.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	45	<i>Nil</i>
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	<i>Nil</i> *	206
Total	45	206
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—		
(a) prescribed	<i>Nil</i> *	108
(b) obtained	<i>Nil</i> *	81

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

Group 3.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	<i>Nil</i>	9
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Received other forms of treatment ..	21	<i>Nil</i>
Total	21	9

Group 4.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	<i>Nil</i>	1
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments	17	<i>Nil</i>

Group 5.—Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	4	<i>Nil</i>

Group 6.—Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	37	<i>Nil</i>

Group 7.—Other Treatment given.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ..	742	<i>Nil</i>
(b) Ultra Violet Ray treatment ..	27	<i>Nil</i>
Total	769	<i>Nil</i>

(h) Handicapped Pupils.

A register is maintained of all pupils who are found to require special educational treatment by reason of mental or physical disability.

At the end of 1952 there were 53 pupils registered, the types of defect being as follows :—

	No.		No.
Blind	3	Maladjusted	6
Partially sighted	3	Physically handicapped	6
Deaf	4	Educationally Sub-normal	29
Partially deaf	1	More than one defect ..	1

The number of pupils attending special schools at the end of 1952 was 33.

They were accommodated as follows :—

Schools for deaf children	..	..	..	..	5
„ „ blind children	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ partially sighted children			..	..	2
„ „ crippled children	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ maladjusted children	..	..	..	—
„ „ educationally sub-normal children			..		22

4. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Births.

RETURN OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA DURING THE YEAR 1952.

DETAILS		BIRTHS				Total
		Domiciliary		Institutional		
		Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a)	Primary Notifications	98	—	289	4	391
(b)	Add Inward Transfers	—	—	94	3	97
(c)	Total Notifications received ..	98	—	383	7	488
(d)	Deduct Outward Transfers ..	1	—	126	1	128
(e)	Total adjusted Births	97	—	257	6	360
Analysis of Institutional Births.						
Born in (a) Hospitals				244	5	
(b) Maternity Homes				7	—	
(c) Nursing Homes				6	1	
				257	6	

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of sessions now held per month	No. of women in attendance		Total No. of attendances made by women during the year
		No. of women who attended during the year	No. of women in previous column who had not previously attended an A/N Clinic during current pregnancy	
Alma House, Low St. Agnesgate, RIPON.	4	58	58	165
Methodist Buildings, PATELEY BRIDGE.	2	2	2	3
Totals	6	60	60	168

18

(c) Post-Natal Clinics.

Name and address of Post-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of sessions now held per month	No. of women in attendance		Total No. of attendances made by women during the year
		No. of women who attended during the year	No. of women in previous column who had not previously attended a P/N Clinic after last confinement	
Alma House, Low St. Agnesgate, RIPON.	4	20	20	26
Methodist Buildings, PATELEY BRIDGE.	2	2	2	2
Totals	6	22	22	28

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	Number of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—		Number of children in attendance at the end of the year who were then :—				Total number of attendances made by children in column 3 during the year
			under 1 yr. of age	over 1 yr. of age	under 1 yr. of age	1-2 years of age	over 2 yrs. of age	under 1 yr. of age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alma House, Low St. Agnesgate, RIPON.	4	175	111	12	97	49	29	1,556	1,301
Methodist Buildings, PATELEY BRIDGE.	2	123	23	4	38	55	30	241	274
Methodist Buildings, SUMMERBRIDGE.	1	110	16	1	30	42	38	133	256
Totals	7	408	150	17	165	146	97	1,930	1,831

(c) **Dental Care** is available for expectant and nursing mothers. This is provided in Ripon by the Dental Clinic.

(f) **Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.**

Help is given in arrangements for ante-natal care, delivery, and after-care. Health visitors and midwives give advice and the work is done in co-operation with Moral Welfare agencies.

(g) **Care of Premature Infants.**

Infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under at birth need special care. This is provided either in hospital or maternity home, or by specially trained nurses in the home. Special equipment is available for loan on request by a doctor or midwife.

5. MIDWIFERY.

Once again just over two-thirds of the confinements took place in hospital or nursing home. There are proposals before Parliament at the time of writing to improve maternity benefits for those who have their deliveries at home, and it will be interesting to see if the situation changes when these become law.

All applications for admission to maternity beds are scrutinised by this Department.

NUMBER OF MATERNITY CASES IN THIS DIVISION ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES DURING 1952.

	No. of Cases				Total	
	Domiciliary		Institutional			
	As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses	As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses	As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority—						
Whole time	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.N. Midwives	53	39	—	—	53	39
(2) Midwives employed by Vol. Organisations—						
(a) under arrangements with the local Health Authority in pursuance of the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act, 1946)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	257	36	257	36
(4) Midwives in Private Practice						
(a) Nursing Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	54	39	257	36	311	75

The following statutory notices under the Midwives Act, 1951, were received from midwives during the year :—

Death of child	1
Still births	4
Substitution of artificial feeding	26
Liability to be a source of infection	1

Ten medical aid notices were received.

Gas and air analgesia was given to 36 mothers, and pethidine to 48.

6. HEALTH VISITING.

Four health visitors work in the Division. They give advice on the care of children, and guidance to expectant and nursing mothers, to people who are ill, and to the aged.

They advise also on measures to prevent the spread of infection, and attend ante-natal clinics and infant welfare centres. They also act as school nurses, and are thus able to interest themselves in a child from babyhood until school leaving age. They provide reports on home conditions to hospitals and clinics on request and are available to help practitioners in many ways.

During the year one of the health visitors took over the tuberculosis health visiting for the Division.

There seems to be an increasing appreciation by general practitioners and hospitals of the scope and value of the health visitors' work.

The following figures give some indication of the work done in 1952.

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
(i) Expectant Mothers	162	248
(ii) Children under 1 year	335	2,137
(iii) Children between 1 and 5	9	3,341
(iv) Other cases	2	2,322
Totals	508	8,048

7. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The County Council provide eight district nurses in this Division, one of whom acts as relief nurse. Seven of these do midwifery. Certain nursing equipment for use in the home is available on loan.

During the year the nurses paid 7,844 visits to 508 patients.

8. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

- (a) **Vaccination.** Since the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, protection against smallpox has been on a voluntary basis in the same way as diphtheria immunisation. It can be done either by the family doctor or at the infant welfare centres.

A leaflet giving facts about vaccination and details of how to get it done is sent to the parents of each child born in the Division.

The following table gives the number vaccinated during 1952.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated . .	102	55	21	10	6	194
Number re-vaccinated . .	—	—	1	9	35	45

No complications were reported.

Estimated live births in division during 12 months ended 31st Dec., 1952—354

Vaccination rate for infants	„	„	„	„	28.8%
					(29.1% in 1951)

(b) **Immunisation—Diphtheria.** The arrangements for immunisation against diphtheria have continued unchanged.

The following table shows the results at 31st December, 1952

Year of Birth	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1943-47	1938-42	Total
No. immunised	17	141	216	184	230	1,094	900	2,782
Estimated mid-year population, 1952	1,704					3,175		
Percentage immunised	46.24 (47.36)					62.48 (62.42)		57.84 (57.09)

(Figures for 1951 in brackets).

These figures show a slight increase in the total child population immunised compared with the previous year. There is, however, a slight fall in the proportion of young children protected compared with the previous year.

No. of children immunised during 1952		
Age at immunisation		
under 5	5—14	Total
215	63	278

No. of children receiving reinforcing dose during 1952
230

(c) Immunisation. Whooping Cough.

During the year the Ministry of Health approved the proposals of the County Council scheme for the immunisation of young children against whooping cough. Extensive trials were conducted by the Medical Research Council and a vaccine which gives good results has at last been evolved. Whooping cough causes much prolonged ill-health and can

indeed be fatal, particularly in young children. It is therefore important that immunisation should be carried out when a child is six months old, or even earlier than this. The arrangements are similar to those for immunisation against diphtheria. The treatment can be obtained either from the family doctor or at an infant welfare centre.

The following figures give details of the work carried out during the year :—

<i>Age at final injection</i>				<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation (including temporary residents)</i>
Under 6 months	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
6 months to one year	..	..	..	7
1—2	..	..	..	21
2—3	..	..	..	4
3—4	..	..	..	10
Total				42

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at **any time before that date.**

Age at 31/12/52 <i>i.e.</i> , born in year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	Total
Number immunised	5	17	8	9	3	42

9. MENTAL HEALTH.

The functions of the Local Health Authority were described in my report for 1951.

During 1952 the Duly Authorised Officer has dealt with the following cases :—

(1) Lunacy Act, 1890, Sect. 16.

9 persons (3 male ; 6 female) were certified as being of unsound mind and removed to Mental Hospital.

(2) Lunacy Act, 1890, Sect. 20.

No cases were dealt with under this Section.

(3) Lunacy Act, 1890, Sect. 21.

No cases were dealt with under this Section.

(4) Mental Treatment Act, 1930, Sect. 1.

Arrangements were made for the admission to Mental Hospital of 3 Voluntary Patients (1 male ; 2 female).

(5) Mental Treatment Act, 1930, Sect. 5.

No cases were dealt with under this Section.

Other.

In ten other cases referred for action it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts, but friendly contact has been maintained with patients (and relatives) in an endeavour to provide some guidance and assistance.

The Mental Health Social Worker and the Home Teacher have continued to do valuable work in the Division.

The difficulty of securing the admission of defectives who need institutional care has continued to be a source of great trouble during the year.

Particulars of mental defectives as at 1st January, 1953.

1. Number of ascertained mental defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) On Licence from Institutions—			
(Under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(Over 16 years of age)	2	—	2
(b) Under Guardianship—			
(Under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(Over 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(c) Under Statutory Supervision—			
(Under 16 years of age)	2	5	7
(Over 16 years of age)	7	9	16
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an institution	1	1	2
2. Number of mental defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" but over whom some voluntary supervision is maintained—			
(Under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(Over 16 years of age)	2	3	5
3. Number of mental defectives receiving training—			
(a) In Occupation Centres	—	—	—
(b) At home	1	7	8
4. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Health Authority—			
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1952—			
1. After marriage	—	—	—
2. While unmarried	—	—	—
(b) Number who have married during 1952 ..	—	—	—

10. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The service has continued to do extremely useful work during the year. The amount of time devoted to expectant mothers and to the aged has increased compared with 1951, but we have been able to meet nearly all demands, to some extent by draining on the County pool for additional home helps.

In some remote parts of the Division it has been proved impossible to obtain suitable women to employ.

The service is costly, but when one thinks of the numbers of old people who without it would be forced to go into an institution, and of the vital help given in many a family emergency, one must regard the money as well spent.

It will be seen from the following figures that once more the aged and infirm have had the lion's share of the available service. This seems to be inevitable with the increasing proportion of elderly people in our community.

Number of home helps employed at 31st December, 1952 :—

Whole time	..	2
Part time	..	18

Cases provided with domestic helps during the year :—

<i>Category</i>				<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of hours</i>
<i>(i)</i> Illness (excluding aged) :					
	<i>(a)</i>	Tuberculosis	.. ..	1	55
	<i>(b)</i>	Other	.. ..	27	4,372
<i>(ii)</i>	Lying-in	.. ..	.. ..	25	1,089
<i>(iii)</i>	Expectant mothers	.. ..	.. ..	9	985
<i>(iv)</i>	Mentally defective	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
<i>(v)</i>	Aged—	<i>(a)</i> Illness	.. ..	36	7,860
		<i>(b)</i> Infirmity	.. ..	19	4,443
Total				117	18,804

Equivalent in full time home helps—8,218.

11. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

There has been some improvement during the year in the arrangements for the exchange of information between hospitals and the health department, and we now get reports on school children who have attended Harrogate General Hospital for investigation and treatment.

Requests for the care of maternity patients continue to be received. Generally I think there are signs of an increasing awareness of the services available from the local health authority on the part of general practitioners and hospital staffs.

The adequate housing of tuberculosis families has continued to receive close attention. Extra milk is supplied on the request of the Chest Physician.

Co operation between Ripon Old People's Welfare Committee and the Department has continued to be excellent.

The loan of nursing appliances continues to work satisfactorily.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A special Health Visitor is employed who works in close co-operation with the Special Treatment Clinics serving the area, undertaking contact tracing and preventive work.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The County Ambulance Depot is at Harrogate. In both Ripon and Pateley Bridge, however, the local Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue to operate an efficient service on behalf of the County Council. The Ambulance Officer at Pateley Bridge has kindly supplied the following details of the work done during the year :—

Mileage	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,013
No. of cases conveyed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,744
Drivers' time (in hours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,860
Attendants' time (in hours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	563

**HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL
BOARD.**

Infectious Diseases.

The District is served by the Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

Smallpox.

Accommodation is provided by the Board as required.

General Hospitals.

The Rural District is served by the Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate. The Leeds Hospitals are also within reach.

Sanatoria.

The Board provides Sanatoria at Scotton Banks, Middleton-in-Wharfedale, and Aysgarth.

Maternity Hospitals.

The District is served by the Maternity Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1952 for Nuisances only	..	..	326
" " Nuisances found during 1952	..	..	274
" " Nuisances in hand from 1951	..	..	17
" " Nuisances abated during 1952	..	..	286
Notices served (informal)—253.	Complied with—253.		
" " (statutory)—8.	Complied with—8.		

Nuisances.

							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Full ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Defective and stopped eavespouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
" " " fallpipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Defective roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25
" drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	36
" ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Stopped drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Defective water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Insufficient drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Defective yard surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" ventilating shafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Damp walls	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	44
Untrapped sink wastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
							<u>291</u>	<u>286</u>

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.

				<i>Total No.</i>		<i>Legal Pro-</i>
	<i>No. in</i>	<i>No. on</i>	<i>inspections</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>ceedings</i>	
	<i>District</i>	<i>Register</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>(if any)</i>	
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—			
Houses let in lodgings ..	—	—	—			
Canal boats ..	—	—	—			
Knacker's Yards ..	2	2	46	Good	Nil	
Tents, Vans and Sheds ..	—	—	—			
Offensive Trades						
(Please specify kind) ..	—	—	—			
Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive Trades ? No.						

Drainage and Sewerage.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1952—None.

Details of any portion of district still requiring :—

- (a) Sewering—Several Villages.
- (b) Improvement of defective sewers—Several Villages.

No. of houses not connected to sewers and reasons why not so connected—
All outlying villages and areas not sewered.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of privies with open middens	513
No. of privies with covered middens	617
No. of pail or tub closets	632
No. of water closets (including trough closets)	1,950
No. of waste water closets	—
Total Closets	<u>3,712</u>

No. of privies reconstructed in 1952 : (a) as W.C.'s—4 ; (b) Other—*Nil*.

No. of closets, other than privies, reconstructed in 1952 as W.C.'s—*Nil*.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1952 : (a) W.C.'s—4
(b) Other—*Nil*.

No. of closets constructed in 1952 for new houses : (a) W.C.'s—20 ;
(b) Others—*Nil*.

Total number of closets in district—3,712. Percentage of closets on water carriage system—52%.

Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to the water carriage system ? if so, what ?—The Council have adopted the scheme of payment of 50% of the cost of conversion, or grant of £12 10s. 0d. whichever is the less.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The various sewage disposal works in your area have been regularly maintained by whole and part-time attendants; there have been few complaints, and these have been dealt with as they have been found or notified.

The following is a detailed report on the drainage and sewerage of the parishes in your area.

Aldfield. A sewer runs through the village to a small Sewage Disposal Works consisting of a sedimentation tank and filter which is adequate for the present number of houses. The effluent discharges into a small stream in Spa Gill Wood which eventually joins the River Skell.

Azerley. The hamlet of Azerley comprises only the Chase, and a few farms, each of which has an adequate drainage system.

There is a sewer in the village of Galphay, but it is in bad condition, and discharges into a stream at the entrance of the village in Galphay Lane, without treatment. A new sewer and disposal works is required for the village. A scheme which was prepared in 1935 by the Engineers to the Council has been brought forward and approved.

There is no proper sewer in the village of Mickley. Most of the house drainage delivers into septic tanks and cesspools. At the west end of the village there is a drain taking various properties and discharging into the River Ure. As in the case of Galphay a new scheme is required for the village, and one which was prepared in 1935 has been brought forward and approved.

Bewerley. The village is sewered and discharges into the main Pateley Bridge sewer. The sewage carried is treated at Glasshouses Sewage Disposal works. The remainder of the parish is very scattered, and no public sewer is available. Treatment in this area is effected by septic tanks and cesspools.

Birstwith. There is no public sewer in the parish of Birstwith and disposal of drainage is effected by means of septic tanks and cesspools.

Bishop Monkton. This village is sewered throughout and has a sprinkler system of disposal works with the effluent discharging to a stream which eventually joins the River Ure. There has been an increase in the volume of the effluent in recent years and the works are now working at full capacity.

Bishop Thornton. There is no public sewer in the village of Bishop Thornton. A small "on site" scheme constructed to dispose of drainage from the new Council houses is working satisfactorily.

The village of Shaw Mills is sewered to a small disposal works with a mechanical sprinkler. These works cannot be regarded as satisfactory and a new system to deal with the domestic sewage has been designed by your Engineers. The Shaw Mills Leather Cloths Co. are to construct their own treatment works to deal with trade effluent from the factory.

Bridge Hewick. This parish consists of a few farms and farm workers' cottages. Some of the properties join the Copt Hewick sewer. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and the filter which gives adequate treatment. Your Engineers have been instructed to draw up a small sewage scheme to deal with the remainder of the Parish.

Clint. The drainage of the Burnt Yates portion of this parish is collected by a drain which discharges on to land on the slope towards Shaw Mills. The village requires properly sewerage and providing with a disposal works.

The portion of the parish from the fork of the road to Birstwith to the District boundary also requires sewerage. The houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment.

A new "on site" scheme was constructed to serve the new Council houses on the Broomfield Estate.

Clotherholme. The most populous portion of this parish is in the Lark Hill area near to the City of Ripon boundary. It is served by a very good sewer laid during the 1914-1918 War and taken over from the War Department. The disposal is by two small sedimentation tanks from which the effluent runs on to land areas and thence to the banks of the River Laver. It is not a very efficient disposal works. The tanks were originally part of a fish hatchery and were converted to sedimentation tanks, and the land areas are of insufficient size. A proposal to discharge the sewage from Clotherholme into the Ripon City Sewer has been approved.

Copt Hewick. The drainage of the major portion of the parish of Copt Hewick passes into an old sewer which appears to have been constructed for both land and house drainage and which passes through part of the parish of Bridge Hewick, discharging on the north east side of Hewick Bridge. A new sewer and a disposal works is required for this village. A scheme was prepared at the time of the outbreak of the war but was not proceeded with.

The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme for the disposal of sewage in this area, in conjunction with a scheme for the parish of Sharow.

Dacre. The village is sewered along with a portion of the parish of Hartwith to a Sewage Disposal works at Dacre. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and sprinklers. The size of the works is such that they are only just capable of dealing with the amount of sewage received even when maintained at the greatest possible efficiency. The portion known as Dacre Village is not sewered.

A scheme for the enlargement of these works has been prepared by the Council's engineer.

Eavestone. This parish is composed mainly of agricultural holdings. It is very scattered and has no public sewer.

Fountains Earth. The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It is a compact village on the side and at the foot of the hill. It is sewered and has a small disposal works with a sprinkler filter which is just capable of dealing with the present drainage.

Givendale. This parish has no village and the farms have their own drainage system.

Grantley. There is no public sewer in the village of Grantley. Sewage disposal is effected by means of septic tanks.

Grewelthorpe. The village of Grewelthorpe is sewered throughout and has two disposal works, the larger being at the south end of the village. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and land treatment and have been in operation for many years. Owing to the increased volume of sewage, the land is becoming sick, and your Council have instructed your Engineers to prepare a scheme for conversion to mechanical filtration.

Hartwith-cum-Winsley. The most populous parts of the parish are Low Laithe and Summerbridge. They are sewered and discharge at Dacre Sewage Disposal Works.

High and Low Bishopside. The town of Pateley Bridge is sewered and together with the sewage of Beverley and Glasshouses, treatment is given at a new disposal works on the banks of the River Nidd below Glasshouses.

The small village of Wath above Pateley Bridge is drained and sewered to a Sewage Disposal Works constructed in 1936 with sprinkler filters.

Kirkby Malzeard. This village is sewered throughout and the sewage is treated by sedimentation and land filtration in a works about a mile from the village on land near Kex Beck. These have been in operation for many years and owing to the increased volume of sewage the land is becoming sick, and your Council have instructed your Engineers to prepare a scheme for conversion to mechanical filtration.

Laverton. This village is badly drained. There is an old drain collecting a portion of the drainage of the village which eventually reaches the River Laver. There is no treatment. The village requires to be sewered and a disposal works provided.

Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains. There is no drained village in this parish. The drainage of Studley Royal is dealt with by septic tanks treatment as is also the property in the area near and including Fountains Hall. The effluent eventually is discharged into the River Skell.

A scheme for the disposal of sewage from the village of Studley Roger is under consideration.

Littlethorpe. There is no public sewer for any part of Littlethorpe. Most of the houses are drained to septic tanks, the effluent going either to the land, to St. Helen's Gutter, or the canal. Littlethorpe is a large and scattered parish, and is divided by the Ripon-Harrogate road. The village lies to the east of this road, to the west there are only farms. An "on site" scheme has been provided for the new Council houses at South View.

Markenfield Hall. This parish comprises the Hall and several agricultural cottages. It has its own private drainage system which is satisfactory.

Markington-with-Wallerthwaite. A sewer runs throughout the village of Markington and terminates in a disposal works on the bank of the stream below Ingerthorpe. Disposal is by means of sedimentation and land filtration. There is no sewer to take the drainage of the hamlet of Ingerthorpe, and as this hamlet is now supplied with pressure water from the new Markington supply a sewer would be a great advantage. There is a sewer and a small disposal works which serves the houses on the south side of Dove Bank. The properties comprising the Rose and Crown Hotel, the Stationmaster's house and railway station and about another dozen buildings depend upon cesspools for disposing of their drainage. This is unsatisfactory and a small sewage disposal works is desirable. The Markington works, by reason of the increased volume of sewage, now require modernisation, and a scheme is in course of preparation by the Council's Engineer.

Menwith-with-Darley. This is a long straggling parish. The village has no public sewer. The provision of sewers and disposal works is necessary as undoubtedly much of the drainage of the village finds its way into the stream of the River Nidd. A small "on site" scheme has been provided for the Council houses of Tranmer Croft and Low Green.

Newby-with-Mulwith. This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It has its own sewage disposal system.

North Stainley and Sleningford. There is an old sewer running through this village which was evidently laid to take house drainage. It is in part unjointed, and laid in or above an old Roman drain. It terminates in a tank, but owing to the amount of top water taken by the sewer it is often washed out in winter time. A new sewer and sewage disposal works would greatly improve the position.

Nunwick-cum-Howgrave. This is an agricultural parish with no village, and consists of only a few farms. It is not sewered. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

Sawley. There is no proper sewer in the village of Sawley. A system of very old drains running into tanks and thence to the stream comprises the drainage of the village. In some parts the drains open into ditches and run open through the fields back into the drains again. The village requires a sewer and sewage disposal works, and a scheme which has been prepared by the Council's Engineer is under consideration.

Sharow. The sewer at Sharow is a very old one. There were no inspection chambers on the length down the village street until about six years ago when it was opened at the bottom of the village and a chamber constructed where the overflow from one of the village water supplies discharges into it. It flows through a small catch pit and thence into the River Ure. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme to discharge the sewage from this parish into the Ripon Corporation sewer.

Skelding. This is an agricultural parish where each property deals with its own drainage.

Skelton. There is a sewer throughout the village of Skelton which discharges into a disposal works consisting of a sedimentation tank and land areas. These areas have a clay sub-soil and do not allow of a great deal of filtration. The effluent is discharged into a gutter which joins the River Ure. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme for the modernisation of these works.

Stonebeck Down. The village of Ramsgill has no proper sewer or disposal works, drainage being treated by individual septic tanks before discharging into a stream which is a tributary of the River Nidd.

Stonebeck Up. The village of Middlesmoor is sewered to a disposal works consisting of sedimentation tanks and mechanical sprinkler filter. The works are situated below the village and are sufficient for the present population. It is not expected that there will be a large increase in the number of houses in this village.

Studley Roger. The drainage of this village is at present maintained by the Aldfield Estate Co. It is not a modern system, and it discharges on to land between the village and the River Skell. It could, with great advantage be properly sewered and disposal works provided. The Engineer to the Council has been asked to prepare a scheme.

Sutton Grange. This is a small parish comprising a few farms and farm workers' cottages. The properties deal with their own drainage.

Thornthwaite-with-Padside. This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

Thruscross. This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

Warsill. This is a scattered parish. It is not sewered.

Winksley. The village of Winksley has no proper sewer. Its drainage goes eventually towards the River Laver. It is a small compact village and should be dealt with fairly easily. The new Council houses at Pinecroft are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of Thornton Beck at Shaw Mills, there has been no pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

WATER.

Fourteen parishes are served with water direct from the trunk mains traversing the area and belonging to the Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate and Ripon Corporations. There are also many individual connections to these trunk mains to properties in the outlying areas. In a further fourteen parishes the Council own individual supplies and serve the more populated portions of those areas. Three parishes are served by private installations.

The proposed Regional water scheme has not yet been commenced, but considerable progress towards its fruition has been made. In response to the Council stating the urgency of a supply of water to the parishes of Hartwith-cum-Winsley and Dacre, the Ministry of Local Government and Planning have agreed to allow a supply from the Summerbridge borehole to be piped to these parishes.

Samples have been taken from the various supplies in the area and the following table shows the results.

PARISH	Total Sample Taken	Supply		Type		RESULTS		
		Public	Private	Bact'l gel.	Chemical	Satis.	Unsatis.	Chemical
Aldfield ..	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
Azerley ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Bewerley ..	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Birstwith ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Bishop Monkton	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
Bishop Thornton	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Clint ..	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Copt Hewick ..	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Dacre ..	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
Fountains Earth	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
Grewelthorpe ..	4	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
Grantley ..	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
High & Low Bishopside	6	4	2	3	3	3	-	-
Hartwith ..	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Kirkby Malzeard	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	-
Laverton ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
Littlethorpe ..	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Markington ..	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Darley ..	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
North Stainley ..	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
Sawley ..	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
Skelton ..	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Stonebeck Down	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Stonebeck Up ..	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Studley Koger ..	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Thruscross ..	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Winkley ..	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	48	27	21	34	14	29	5	2

Number of villages on piped supply provided by Local Authority or under private arrangements	28
Number of Inspections made in connection with maintenance of Public Supplies	263
Number of samples taken for Chemical Examinations	14
Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	34
Number of unsatisfactory samples	7

WATER SUPPLIES.

Aldfield. The village is supplied privately with a piped water supply by the Aldfield Estate Co. from the Leeds trunk main. There are 12 houses with water piped into the houses. None are supplied by standpipes.

Bewerley. This parish in that portion adjoining High and Low Bishop-side has a good piped water supply from the Eagle Hall Reservoir. There are 40 houses with water piped in and none served by standpipes.

Birstwith. The water to the village of Birstwith is principally supplied privately from the Swardcliffe Estate. A 3 inch main laid almost to the South Eastern boundary of the parish has a connection to the Swardcliffe pipe. This was made during the late war in case of emergency but is not ordinarily used. There are no houses with piped supplies from a public water main nor any on standpipes.

Bishop Monkton. The water supply ordinarily used is from a reservoir at Dove Bank into which water from a borehole is pumped. It is fairly hard water. At times of a breakdown of the machinery, water from an overflowing well (formerly the village water supply) can be turned into the main, but this is of insufficient altitude to adequately supply the village. There are 143 houses with water piped in and none supplied by standpipes.

Bishop Thornton. The upper portion of Bishop Thoraton is supplied in detail by connecting to both Leeds and Harrogate trunk mains. The Council have laid a 3 inch cast iron main from the Leeds trunk main to serve the 14 newly erected Airey houses. The village of Shaw Mills is dependent on wells for its water supply. Nine houses have water piped in and none are supplied from standpipes.

Bridge Hewick. The hamlet is supplied from the Ripon Corporation supply. Fourteen houses have water piped in. None are supplied by standpipes.

Clint. There is a considerable residential area on the Hampsthwaite and Birstwith roads which is supplied from the Leeds trunk main. The village of Burnt Yates is supplied from wells. Fifty-five houses are on public mains. None are supplied by standpipes.

Clotherholme. This parish is supplied in detail from the Ripon Corporation supply. There are 44 houses with water piped in and none on standpipes.

Copt Hewick. This parish has a water supply from Ripon City and thirty-five houses have piped supplies inside.

Dacre. The water supply to this parish is from wells and springs and these have not always been found reliable. There have been shortages particularly at the high levels. No houses are supplied from public mains. A scheme has been prepared to supply the village of Dacre from the new bore-hole at Summerbridge. This will eventually form part of the larger Regional Scheme.

Eavestone. The parish is composed entirely of agricultural buildings and has no public water supply.

Fountains Earth. The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It has a piped water supply from a small reservoir in land above the village which is filled by gravitation from springs in the hills. 42 houses have water piped in and two are supplied by standpipes.

Galphay. Water is supplied from a privately owned well in a field which is slightly higher than the greater part of the village. This does not allow of all houses being supplied in the first floor rooms, and some few houses are too high for the supply to reach them in pipes. The scheme approved by the Ministry of Health to supply this village from the Ripon City trunk main has been completed.

Givendale. This is an agricultural parish and is now supplied by the Ripon Corporation.

Grantley. This parish is supplied by the Grantley Estate Water supply. It has no houses supplied from public mains.

Grewelthorpe. The village of Grewelthorpe is supplied from a small reservoir at Bramley Cottage which is filled by the collection of springs in nearby land. Eighty-five houses have water piped on and five are supplied from standpipes.

Hartwith-cum-Winsley. 21 Council houses are supplied from a pipe which is in turn supplied by arrangement with a neighbouring owner through a small reservoir. The remaining part of the parish is supplied privately from springs in hills above the village and other privately owned reservoirs. Boring operations have been completed on a source of water to supply the village of Summerbridge. A scheme to supply the village of Summerbridge has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

High and Low Bishopside. The water supply to the town of Pateley Bridge is from two sources, Quarry Lane Reservoir filled from springs in the hill to the north of Pateley Bridge, and the Eagle Hall Reservoir from the level below Greenhow Hill. The water for the village of Glasshouses is from an open reservoir privately owned, above the village. The source is somewhat uncertain, as it appears to be gathered in the hills above, and probably collects springs on the way down. The hamlet of Wath has a pressure supply of water privately owned. The number of houses with water piped in and from public mains is 249 and 3 with standpipe supply.

Kirkby Malzeard. The water supply is from underground spring collection into a small covered reservoir at Kexmoor from whence it is piped into the village a distance of about two miles. In periods of drought, there is insufficient water to supply all the needs of the village. At the lower extremity of the main a connection has been made to the Leeds trunk main. The number of houses piped inside is 110 with 25 supplied from standpipes.

Laverton. There is no public water main supplying any premises in the parish of Laverton. The parish is essentially agricultural and many farms are very isolated. These have their own private supplies.

Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains. The water supply in this parish is by private arrangement by the Ripon Corporation with Aldfield Estate Co. 15 houses have water piped inside, and none are on standpipes.

Littlethorpe. The portion of the village nearest to Ripon is supplied in detail with water by the Ripon Corporation and the remainder of the village depends upon wells for its supply. The number of houses with water piped inside is 33. There are no standpipes. A scheme is under consideration to extend the Ripon Corporation supply to include the remainder of the village.

Markenfield Hall. There is no public water supply to this parish which comprises one farmhouse and four cottages. Water is supplied inside the houses from a private reservoir.

Markington-with-Wallerthwaite. The water supply is from a bore-hole to the west of the village; this is pumped to a reservoir on high land near Hob Green and gravitates to the village and to Ingerthorpe. There are 62 houses with piped supplies and 11 on standpipes.

Menwith-with-Darley. The water supply to a portion of the village is from a bore hole on land adjoining Station Lane. The water is pumped to a small reservoir near the Methodist Chapel in Sheepecote Lane and fed back into a 4 ins. C.I. main. This will eventually be incorporated in the Regional Scheme. Seventy-seven houses are already connected to this main.

Mickley. The water to this hamlet is from a spring in the hill at the west end of the village. The level of this spring is such that at the west end of the village, water can be obtained only by pumping and in other parts of the village at heights varying from 2 to 4 feet. The nearest trunk main is owned by the Leeds Corporation near Grewelthorpe. In the entire parish there are 12 houses with piped supplies and 51 on standpipes.

Newby-with-Mulwith. This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It is privately supplied with water.

North Stainley-with-Sleningford. There are only three properties on public water mains owned by Ripon Corporation. The village is supplied from wells. A new borehole which was put down to serve the new Council houses erected in 1950 has been extended to supply the other Council houses and certain private properties.

Nunwick-cum-Howgrave. This agricultural parish consists of a few farms, three of which have piped water supplies into the houses from a Ripon Corporation main passing through the parish.

Sawley. The village of Sawley is supplied from a public well on the Green, and some farms derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir on high land in Moor Lane. There are no public piped supplies. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme to supply the village from the Harrogate trunk main.

Sharow. Part of this parish is supplied by Ripon Corporation in detail, and 50 houses have water piped inside. The Hall and some of the Estate properties are supplied from a privately owned reservoir and 8 houses take their supplies from a standpipe at the lower part of the village.

Skelding. This is an agricultural parish where each property has its own well and spring.

Skelton. The former water supply to this parish owned by the Newby Hall Estate Co. has been superseded by a supply of water from the Ripon City mains. Piped supplies to dwelling houses and farms are now being installed.

Stonebeck Down. The village of Ramsgill which is the most populous centre of the parish is supplied from a privately owned reservoir in the hill above the village.

Stonebeck Up. The village of Middlesmoor derives its water from springs in the high land collected in a reservoir and piped through the village. There are 33 houses with piped supplies inside and none on standpipes.

Studley Roger. Water is supplied to this village by private arrangement between the Ripon Corporation and the Aldfield Estate Co. There are 39 houses with piped supplies inside and none on standpipes.

Sutton Grange. This small parish has no public water supply. Farms and cottages derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir filled from a borehole by a wind pump.

Thornthwaite-with-Padside. This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

Thruscross. This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

Warsill. A scattered agricultural parish with no public water main. Most of the farms have a good water supply piped from a reservoir owned by the Swarcliffe Estate.

Winksley. Water is supplied to this village under pressure through a concrete lined 3 inch main from the Leeds trunk main. There are 17 houses with piped supplies inside and no houses supplied from standpipes. A scheme in course of construction will disconnect the existing village main from the Leeds trunk main and a supply will be taken from the Ripon City trunk main.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Domestic Refuse.

The collection of domestic refuse is made under contract with private hauliers which expires in March next. A fortnightly collection from the more populous parts of the area and properties adjacent to the main roads has been continued throughout 1952. Refuse is disposed of in the various tips, under the control of the Council; these are dressed and levelled by the Councils' employees and give no cause for complaint.

The Council have decided to operate their own collection of domestic refuse on the expiry of the present Contracts and have ordered two Dennis refuse collection vehicles for this purpose.

Pail Closet Cleansing Service.

This service now collects 662 pails each week from closets serving properties in your area. One vehicle No. 1 is wholly employed, and vehicle No. 2 is partly employed (two days in each week) on the collection of pail closets. The introduction of this service has proved to be of inestimable value to those properties in the area which are unable to take advantage of the existing sewage installations. A detailed list of the areas and numbers of properties served is appended herewith.

(1) District	No. of Pails	(2) District	No. of Pails	(3) District	No. of Pails
Wath	2	Darley	40	Aldfield .. } Fountains } Bishop Monkton ..	18 11
Ramsgill	14	Birstwith ..	32	Hollin	3
Bewerley	10	Clint	15	Littlethorpe ..	30
Greenhow Hill ..	13	Burnt Yates ..	25	Sharow	7
High Birstwith ..	16			Kirkby Road } „ Malzeard }	9
Dacre	23				
Summerbridge ..	10				
Low Laithe .. .	9				
Total	97	Total	112	Total	78

(4) District	No. of Pails	(5) District	No. of Pails	(6) District	No. of Pails
Studley Roger } Clotherholme } Skelton	33 29	Pateley Bdge. North Leys. ..	2 8	Grantley	10 5
Kirkby Hill.. ..	6	N. Stainley ..	39	Galphay	20
Bridge Hewick } Copt Hewick }	27	Mickley	24	Wmd. Green ..	13
		Grewelthorpe	6	B. Thornton ..	18
		K. Malzeard } Swetton .. }	13 18	Shaw Mills ..	20
		Laverton } Dallowgill }			
Total	95	Total	110	Total	86

(7) District	No. of Pails
Blazefield	12
Wilsill	7
Smelthouses	18
Glasshouses	15
Sawley	24
Fellbeck	8
Total	84

Cesspool and Tank Emptying Service.

The emptying of domestic septic tanks and cesspool is worked on a rota basis, according to the type and state of individual tanks. Vehicle No. 2 operates this service on three days of each week. During the year 441 domestic and farm tanks and 21 Local Authority installations received the attention of this service. In addition the Rural Districts of Nidderdale, Wath and Leyburn have requested and obtained the use of this vehicle for properties in their respective areas. This service has worked extremely well and has given much satisfaction to properties which cannot be connected to existing sewers. The following table shows the parishes served and number of tanks on the register :—

(1) Parish	Tanks	(2) Parish	Tanks	(3) Parish	Tanks
Stonebeck Up ..	3	Clint	22	Clotherholme ..	9
Stonebeck Down	25	Bishop Thorn.	21	Sutton Grange	4
Fountains Earth	8	Warsill	1	Nth. Stainley	15
Bewerley	10	Markington ..	9	Azerley	23
High and Low		Fountains ..	7	K. Malzeard ..	3
Bishopside ..	36	Marken. Hall ..	1	Laverton	10
Hartwith	23	Bishop Monk.	17	Grantley	10
Dacre	16	Littlethorpe ..	53	Sawley	18
Darley	31	Givendale .. .	3	Winksley .. .	4
Thornthwaite ..	4	Skelton	6	Aldfield	1
Thruscross .. .	1	Sharow	4	Studley Roger	9
Birstwith	25	Bridge Hewick	6		
		Copt Hewick ..	2		
		Nunwick	1		
Total ..	182	Total ..	153	Total ..	106

SHOPS.

Seventy-two premises in the area are registered under the Shops Acts. These are made up of village stores and post offices in the more thinly populated portions of the area, with a more specialised type of shop in the town of Pateley Bridge.

Regular inspections are made of these premises and there has been little cause for complaint.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There have been no cases of nuisance arising from smoke emissions and no abatement has, therefore, been necessary.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

There has been no case of infestation of bed bugs during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1947.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspection for the purposes of the provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	53	60	4	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	53	60	4	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

County District of Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council.

Number of dwelling houses in the district—3,812.

Number of back-to-back houses included in above—None.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)—247.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose—301.

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations—None.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose—None.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action :—

(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—515.

(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.—523

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers—63.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—1.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners—1.

(b) By Local Authority—*Nil*.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—3.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners—3.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners—*Nil*.

Parish	Acreage	No. of Inhabited Houses (1/12/52)	No. of Council Houses 1919-39	No. of Council Houses 1939-45	No. of Council Houses 1945-52	Hobhouse Report				No. of Con- demned Houses
						Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
ALDFIELD	1272	24	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-
AZERLEY	4002	112	-	-	-	5	28	11	31	3
BEWERLEY	5774	226	-	-	-	11	51	42	44	-
BIRSTWITH	1802	124	-	-	-	29	40	17	1	-
BISHOP MONKTON	2186	166	-	-	10	61	24	20	9	-
BISHOP THORNTON	3136	128	-	-	14	5	15	16	29	-
BRIDGE HEWICK	911	21	-	-	8	-	1	5	2	-
CLINT	1944	147	10	-	20	20	32	9	4	-
CLOTHERHOLME	644	67	-	-	-	22	12	3	-	-
COPT HEWICK	661	59	8	-	6	4	9	6	16	4
DACRE	5385	149	-	-	-	6	18	26	12	-
EAVESTONE	1144	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
FOUNTAINS EARTH	6743	84	8	-	-	12	5	13	33	7
GIVENDALE	849	9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
GRANTLEY	773	44	-	-	-	1	6	12	8	1
GREWELTHORPE	4399	139	-	-	12	14	26	21	9	-
HARTWITH-cum-WINSLEY HIGH & LOW BISHOPSIDE	5363 6010	264 615	10 28	- -	11 21	25 67	61 185	34 77	40 113	1 25
KIRKBY MALZEARD	3488	189	-	-	25	20	36	39	9	-
LAVERTON	6731	85	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	-
LINDRICK-with-STUDLEY	1518	26	-	-	-	8	4	3	-	-
LITTLETHORPE	2278	106	-	-	12	13	27	11	8	-

Parish	Acreage	No. of Inhabited Houses (1/12/52)	No. of Council Houses 1919-39	No. of Council Houses 1939-45	No. of Council Houses 1945-52	Hobhouse Report				No. of Con- demned Houses
						Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
MARKENFIELD HALL	597	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
MARKINGTON-with-WALLERTHWAITE	3616	157	18	—	24	22	26	27	28	—
MENWITH-with-DARLEY	2861	195	8	—	20	25	50	12	23	—
NEWBY-with-MULWITH	796	17	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	—
NORTH STAINLEY-with-SLEENINGFORD	4245	109	16	—	12	18	17	12	16	—
NUNWICK-cum-HOWGRAVE	820	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
SAWLEY	3285	74	—	—	—	1	9	15	6	—
SHARROW	643	59	6	—	—	11	21	1	5	—
SKELDING	990	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
SKELTON	927	77	6	4	—	11	13	27	14	4
STONEBECK DOWN	12508	68	—	—	—	10	10	10	6	—
STONEBECK UP	12511	59	—	—	—	1	9	7	23	4
STUDLEY ROGER	988	45	—	—	—	7	9	15	4	—
SUTTON GRANGE	1022	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THORNTHWAITE-with-PADSIDE	3475	48	—	—	—	4	2	2	11	—
THRUSCROSS	6529	32	—	—	—	1	3	6	4	—
WARSILL	1030	15	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	—
WINKSLEY	730	34	—	—	8	1	—	4	6	—
COMMON LANDS	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	124861	3812	118	4	207	438	779	530	525	49

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

All dairy premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Orders are regularly inspected.

Meat and Other Foods.

All animals slaughtered for human consumption, with the exception of any casualties which it is necessary to slaughter prior to removal, are dealt with in the abattoir for the City of Ripon and distributed under the control of the Ministry of Food to the butchers' shops in the Rural District.

Regular inspections are made at premises where food is sold or made up and the general standard of cleanliness is very good.

There has been a small quantity of bacon and tinned foods condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

No. of cases originally notified during year ended 31st December, 1952, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F				
Numbers originally notified :—												
Total (all ages)	10	8	21	18	—	—	—	—	84	90	—	—
Final numbers after correction :—												
Under 1 year	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
1—2 years	—	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—
3—4 "	3	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
5—9 "	6	5	7	7	—	—	—	—	42	48	—	—
10—14 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
15—24 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
25 and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	10	8	21	18	—	—	—	—	84	90	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—continued.

	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Infective	Post-infectious	M	F
Numbers originally notified :—										
Total (all ages)	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction :—										
Under 5 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 "	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 "	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*continued*.

	Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable Diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :—													
Total (all ages) ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—
Final Nos. after correction									Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ..	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—					
15—44 „ ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1					
45—64 „ ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—					
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total (all ages) ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2					

Diphtheria.

No notifications were received. There can be no doubt that this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the immunisation of babies and school children. We must be careful to maintain our efforts in this direction and not be lulled into a false sense of security.

Happily, it now seems to be a habit of parents to have their children immunised.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 18 cases notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 1.25 per 1,000 population. This compares with a rate of 0.49 for 1951 and 1.53 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.

In contrast to 1951, when 166 cases were notified, only 39 notifications were received during the year. This gives a notification rate of 2.72 per 1,000 population compared with a national rate of 2.61.

Measles.

174 cases were notified, giving a rate of 12.15 per 1,000 population compared with 10.8 for 1951 and 8.86 for England and Wales.

Pneumonia.

7 cases were notified. The rate of 0.48 is less than that for the whole country.

Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1952.

These regulations, which came into force on May 1st, 1952, revoke the 1930 regulations and modify the procedure for the notification of tuberculosis in accordance with the structure of the National Health Service under the present Acts.

Tuberculosis.

Three new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and 5 came to notice informally. This gives a rate of 0.55 per 1,000 population.

The following table gives the details from the tuberculosis register :—

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Number on Register 1st January, 1952	25	5	13	4	47
New notifications, 1952	2	—	1	2	5
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ..	2	—	3	—	5
Number removed from register, 1952	7	—	4	—	11
Number on register 31st December, 1952	22	5	13	6	46

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1952.

Age	New Cases				Cases removed from register due to death			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—25	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	1	2	2	—	3	—

Cancer.

There were 25 deaths during the year from all forms of cancer. The death rate was therefore 1.74 per 1,000 population compared with 1.21 for 1951.

